

1162

Fall of Milton. Frederick I left  
Duchy.

1162

Thomas à Becket becomes  
Archbishop of Canterbury.

1162

1912 Dates J-BK:

"Medicine"

by Abd al-Malik ibn Zuhri (1162)

1162? - 1227

## GENGHIS KHAN (TEMÜJIN)

Born into a family that was part of the minor Mongol nobility. His father was murdered when he was 9 yrs old. His mother took on duty of teaching him how to ride a horse, shoot a bow and arrow, and tend the animals. From his earliest days, he set about forming an association of trustworthy and able allies who were drawn to him by his intelligence, bravery, and persuasive abilities. By 1180s he had organized a group of utterly loyal vassals,

with whom he shared meals. He strengthened his  
army & position until he was accepted as leader of the  
the Moravians. He printed a new 7 alms. By 1204 he renounced  
the Nazir. In 1206 an assembly of monks visited  
Nikhilman in Doobok & gave him the bonnykhan (= Four Books) He imposed hisit description in his book  
He placed his compagnons moderately; His order  
Easing you from the mortality he replaced in death

1912 Dates J-BK

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(1121-1190) FREDERICK I, BARBAROSSA  
(or Redhead)

Holy Roman Emperor (1152-1190). Nephew & successor of Conrad III, as King of the Germans. After securing order in Germany, he sought to re-establish the imperial power in Italy. On receiving the Lombard Crown he went to Rome and set ADRIAN IV in the papal chair and was crowned emperor. In 1158 he besieged and took MILAN. In 1159 there began a long contest between Frederick and the Pope Alexander III. In 1160 he took

CRETA. In 1161 & 1162 he took and laid to the ground  
MILAN. He set up VICTOR II as an antipope. After  
many triumphs he was defeated at LEGRANO by the  
Lombards and in 1183 by the Peace of Constance. He  
gave many privileges to the Lombard cities. In 1177 he  
made peace with Pope Alexander III, and resumed  
the conflicts with the GUELFHS. In 1189, with  
a property of 700,000, he resigned his empire  
to his son HEINRY and set out with 100,000  
men for the Holy Land. After some victories,  
he was drowned in a small stream in CILICIA.

(1133-1189) HENRY II

King of England (1154-1189).

Son of Matilda and grandson of Henry I. His father was Geoffrey Plantagenet. Henry was the first of the Plantagenet kings. He succeeded Stephen by the Treaty of Wallingford. He gained large possessions in France by inheritance and by marriage. His French territory was greater than that of the French King. Henry sought to repair the damage done by the civil war in Stephen's reign. He soon became involved



in quagmire with the clergy. A direct consequence of this  
was the murder of THOMAS à BECKET, the arch-  
bishop of Canterbury in 1162. Henry did promise  
publicly for the same. Ireland was conquered  
by him in 1157. The latter part of his life was  
haunted by the rebellion of his sons. In the  
course of one of these, the king died and  
was succeeded by his son Richard Cœur de Lion.

1162 AD

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Genghis Khan, Mongol  
Chief was born 1162 AD

1162

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BALDWIN III, King of Jerusalem  
died. Crusades

1162

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Thomas à Becket named  
Archbishop of Canterbury